## Poverty in Italy <br> 2015

## Absolute poverty

In 2015, the incidence of absolute poverty was $6.1 \%$ in terms of residing households and $7.6 \%$ in terms of individuals. In 2014 the former was equal to $5.7 \%$, the latter was $6.8 \%$.
The incidence of absolute poverty at the household level was broadly stable compared to 2014, despite its increase among households with all non-national members (from 23.4\% in 2014 to $28.3 \%$ ), especially in the North area (from $24.0 \%$ in 2014 to $32.1 \%$ ), and among households with 4 members (from $6.7 \%$ to $9.5 \%$ ), in particular couples with 2 children (from $5.9 \%$ in 2014 to $8.6 \%$ ). These were the main reasons why in 2015 the incidence of poverty increased among individuals (from 6.8\% in 2014 to 7.6\%).

The share of poor households among those with all non-national members compared to households with national members only, was almost seven times higher ( $28.3 \%$ vs. 4.4\%).
Households residing in metropolitan area centers showed worsening signals (from $5.3 \%$ in 2014 to $7.2 \%$ ) as well as households with reference person aged between 45 and 54 years (from $6.0 \%$ in 2014 to $7.5 \%$ ).

## Relative poverty

In 2015, the proportion of poor households in relative terms remained stable (10.4\%, it was $10.3 \%$ in 2014), whereas the relative poverty intensity increased (from $22.1 \%$ to $23.1 \%$ ), especially in the South and Islands area (from $22.8 \%$ to $25.2 \%$ ).

From 2014 to 2015 the relative poverty incidence decreased among households with elderly, passing from 9.6\% to $8.5 \%$. These were households with reference person aged 65 and over (from $9.3 \%$ to $8.0 \%$ ), retired from work (from $9.2 \%$ to $7.7 \%$ ), mainly couples without children (from $9.1 \%$ to $7.4 \%$ ). In the South and Islands area the poverty incidence decreased among households with reference person aged 65 or more (from $21.5 \%$ to $18.2 \%$ ), retired from work (from $21.9 \%$ to $18.3 \%$ ), with at least a upper secondary school certificate (from 13.2\% to $11.2 \%)$.

Compared to 2014, in 2015 the relative poverty incidence increased among households with four members (from $14.9 \%$ to $16.6 \%$ ) or five members and more (from $28.0 \%$ to $31.1 \%$ ).

GRAPH 1. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2012-2015, percentage values


GRAPH 2. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2012-2015, percentage values


TABLE 1. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INDICATORS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015, in thousands and percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Absolute values in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poor households | 515 | 613 | 251 | 225 | 704 | 744 | 1,470 | 1,582 |
| Resident households | 12,292 | 12,301 | 5,292 | 5,302 | 8,184 | 8,185 | 25,768 | 25,789 |
| Poor individuals | 1,578 | 1,843 | 658 | 671 | 1,866 | 2,084 | 4,102 | 4,598 |
| Resident individuals | 27,595 | 27,600 | 11,997 | 12,014 | 20,855 | 20,827 | 60,448 | 60,441 |
| Percentage composition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poor households | 35.0 | 38.8 | 17.1 | 14.2 | 47.9 | 47.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Resident households | 47.7 | 47.7 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Poor individuals | 38.5 | 40.1 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 45.5 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Resident individuals | 45.7 | 45.7 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty incidence (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 |
| Individuals | 5.7 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 7.6 |
| Poverty intensity (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households | 19.3 | 19.6 | 16.3 | 13.2 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.1 | 18.7 |

TABLE 2. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR INDIVIDUALS) BY SEX AND AGE CLASS. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | 2014 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |  |
| Male | 7.0 | 7.9 |
| Female | 6.6 | 7.3 |
| Age class |  |  |
| Until 17 years | 10.0 | 10.9 |
| $18-34$ years | 8.1 | 9.9 |
| $35-64$ years | 6.1 | 7.2 |
| 6 years and over | 4.5 | 4.1 |

TABLE 3. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS), BY HOUSEHOLDS SIZE, HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY, PRESENCE OF MINOR CHILDREN AND ELDERLY. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | 2014 | 2015 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Household size |  |  |
| 1 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| 2 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| 3 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| 4 | 6.7 | 9.5 |
| 5 and over | 16.4 | 17.2 |
| Household typology |  |  |
| Single member under 65 | 4.9 | 6.0 |
| Single member 65 and over | 4.9 | 4.5 |
| Couple with r.p. (a) under 65 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Couple with r.p. (a) 65 and over | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Couple with one child | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Couple with 2 children | 5.9 | 8.6 |
| Couple with 3 or more children | 16.0 | 13.3 |
| Single parent | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| Other typologies | 11.5 | 13.6 |
| Households by presence of minor children |  |  |
| 1 minor child | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| 2 minor children | 9.0 | 11.2 |
| 3 or more minor children | 18.6 | 18.3 |
| at least 1 minor child | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| Households by presence of elderly |  |  |
| 1 elderly | 5.1 | 4.7 |
| 2 elderly or more | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| at least 1 elderly | 4.7 | 4.3 |

[^0]TABLE 4. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY REFERENCE PERSON'S AGE CLASS. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Age class |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 8 - 3 4}$ years | 8.3 | 10.2 |
| $35-44$ years | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| $45-54$ years | 6.0 | 7.5 |
| $55-64$ years | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| 65 years and over | 4.7 | 4.0 |

TABLE 5. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY REFERENCE PERSON'S HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED AND PROFESSIONAL CONDITION. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | 2014 | 2015 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Educational level attained |  |  |
| Primary school certificate, no educational degree | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Lower secondary school certificate | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| Upper secondary school certificate and higher | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Professional condition (a) |  |  |
| EMPLOYED | 5.2 | 6.1 |
| - EMPLOYEE | 5.6 | 6.7 |
| -- Executive, Middle Management And White Collar | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| -- Worker | 9.7 | 11.7 |
| - SELF-EMPLOYED | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| -- Entrepreneur and freelance | $*$ | $*$ |
| - Other self-employed | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| NOT EMPLOYED | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| - Seeking for job | 16.2 | 19.8 |
| - Retired | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| - Other condition (different from retired) | 9.1 | 10.3 |

*The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size
(a) Employed and seeking for job are defined according to the ILO international standard.

TABLE 6. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY MUNICIPALITY DEMOGRAPHIC SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Municipality demographic size |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan area - centre | 7.4 | 9.8 | * | 3.4 | 5.8 | 8.4 | 5.3 | 7.2 |
| Metropolitan area suburbs and municipalities with 50,001 inhab. and over | 3.2 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 9.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Other municipalities until 50,000 inhab. (different from metropolitan area suburbs) | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 |

*The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size

TABLE 7. ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' CITIZENSHIP AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| Household members' citizenship |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All national members | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| National and non national members | $*$ | 13.9 | $*$ | 13.9 | $*$ | 15.2 | 12.9 | 14.1 |
| All non national members | 24.0 | 32.1 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 27.1 | 28.1 | 23.4 | 28.3 |
| \multirow{3}T{} |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]TABLE 8. MONTHLY ABSOLUTE POVERTY THRESHOLDS FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGIES, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND MUNICIPALITY TYPE. Year 2015, euros

|  |  | North |  |  | Centre |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

TABLE 9. RELATIVE POVERTY INDICATORS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015 (in thousands and percentage values)

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands | Italy |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| Absolute values in thousands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poor households | 597 | 667 | 331 | 346 | 1,726 | 1,666 | 2,654 | 2,678 |
| Resident households | 12,292 | 12,301 | 5,292 | 5,302 | 8,184 | 8,185 | 25,768 | 25,789 |
| Poor individuals | 1,882 | 2,261 | 1,006 | 1,160 | 4,928 | 4,885 | 7,815 | 8,307 |
| Resident individuals | 27,595 | 27,600 | 11,997 | 12,014 | 20,855 | 20,827 | 60,448 | 60,441 |
| Percentage composition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poor households | 22.5 | 24.9 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 65.0 | 62.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Resident households | 47.7 | 47.7 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 31.8 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Poor individuals | 24.1 | 27.2 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 63.1 | 58.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Resident individuals | 45.7 | 45.7 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty incidence (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households | 4.9 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 10.3 | 10.4 |
| Individuals | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 9.7 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 12.9 | 13.7 |
| Poverty intensity (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Households | 21.5 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 18.8 | 22.8 | 25.2 | 22.1 | 23.1 |

TABLE 10. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR INDIVIDUALS) BY SEX AND AGE CLASS. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | 2014 | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |  |
| Male | 13.4 | 14.2 |
| Female | 12.5 | 13.3 |
| Age class |  |  |
| Until 17 years | 19.0 | 20.2 |
| $18-34$ years | 14.7 | 16.6 |
| $35-64$ years | 11.4 | 12.7 |
| 6 years and over | 9.8 | 8.6 |

## ECONOMIC CYCLE AND POVERTY LINE

The relative poverty line depends year by year on variations both of consumer prices and of the mean of consumption expenditure. On analysing the relative poverty
variation it is necessary to take into account both aspects. In 2015, the relative poverty line was 1,050.95 Euros (around 9 Euros lower than the 2014 line). The 2014 poverty line re-evaluated in accordance with the national inflation rate ( $+0.1 \%$ ) is 1,042.95 Euros; the poverty

Table 11. Relative poverty indicators by the 2014 poverty line, the re-evaluated 2014 poverty line and the 2015 poverty line. In the thousands and percentage values

|  | 2014 poverty line | Re-evaluated 2014 poverty line | 2015 poverty line |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $1,041.91$ Euros |  | $\mathbf{1 , 0 4 2 . 9 5}$ |  | Euros | $\mathbf{1 , 0 5 0 . 9 5}$ Euros |  |
|  | Households | Incidence (\%) | Households | Incidence (\%) | Households | Incidence (\%) |  |
| North | 597 | 4.9 | 645 | 5.3 | 667 | 5.4 |  |
| Centre | 331 | 6.3 | 344 | 6.5 | 346 | 6.5 |  |
| South and Islands | 1,726 | 21.1 | 1,644 | 20.1 | 1,666 | 20.4 |  |
| Italy | 2,654 | 10.3 | 2,634 | 10.2 | 2,678 | 10.4 |  |

TABLE 12. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE, SAMPLING ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS BY REGION AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | 2014 |  |  |  | 2015 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Incidence | Error | Confidence interval |  | Incidence | Error | Confidence interval |  |
|  | (\%) | (\%) | Lower limit | Upper limit | (\%) | (\%) | Lower limit | Upper limit |
| Italy | 10.3 | 2.6 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 11.0 |
| Piemonte | 6.0 | 13.9 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 12.9 | 4.9 | 8.2 |
| Valle d'Aosta/Valleè d'Aoste | 6.4 | 20.8 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 19.4 | 4.4 | 9.9 |
| Liguria | 7.8 | 12.8 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 13.4 | 6.3 | 10.7 |
| Lombardia | 4.0 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 3.5 | 5.7 |
| Trentino Alto-Adige/Südtirol | 3.8 | 26.5 | 1.8 | 5.8 | * | * | * | * |
| Bolzano-Bozen | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Trento | 6.5 | 22.4 | 3.6 | 9.3 | * | * | * | * |
| Veneto | 4.5 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 13.1 | 3.7 | 6.2 |
| Friuli-Venezia Giulia | 7.9 | 14.3 | 5.7 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 13.4 | 6.4 | 10.9 |
| Emilia Romagna | 4.2 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 15.1 | 3.3 | 6.2 |
| North | 4.9 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 6.0 |
| Toscana | 5.1 | 17.9 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 17.0 | 3.3 | 6.6 |
| Umbria | 8.0 | 20.7 | 4.7 | 11.2 | * | * | * | * |
| Marche | 9.9 | 13.2 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 6.1 | 9.1 |
| Lazio | 5.8 | 14.2 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 14.2 | 5.0 | 8.9 |
| Centre | 6.3 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Abruzzo | 12.7 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 16.4 | 7.6 | 14.8 |
| Molise | 19.3 | 11.8 | 14.8 | 23.7 | 21.5 | 13.9 | 15.6 | 27.3 |
| Campania | 19.4 | 5.8 | 17.2 | 21.5 | 17.6 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 21.3 |
| Puglia | 20.5 | 6.8 | 17.7 | 23.2 | 18.7 | 7.1 | 16.1 | 21.3 |
| Basilicata | 25.5 | 11.9 | 19.5 | 31.5 | 25.0 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 32.2 |
| Calabria | 26.9 | 7.3 | 23.1 | 30.8 | 28.2 | 7.7 | 24.0 | 32.5 |
| Sicilia | 25.2 | 6.5 | 21.9 | 28.4 | 25.3 | 6.8 | 21.9 | 28.7 |
| Sardegna | 15.1 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 19.2 | 14.9 | 12.4 | 11.3 | 18.5 |
| South and Islands | 21.1 | 3.0 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 20.4 | 3.8 | 18.8 | 21.9 |

* The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size.

TABLE 13. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE, HOUSEHOLD TYPOLOGY, PRESENCE OF MINOR CHILDREN AND ELDERLY BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Household size |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | * | 15.8 | 13.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| 2 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 20.3 | 18.6 | 8.8 | 7.6 |
| 3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 21.6 | 23.8 | 11.6 | 12.5 |
| 4 | 9.6 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 13.7 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 14.9 | 16.6 |
| 5 and over | 19.8 | 27.7 | 20.1 | 23.9 | 36.8 | 37.4 | 28.0 | 31.1 |
| Household typology |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single member under 65 | 1.8 | 2.6 | * | * | 10.8 | 12.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 |
| Single member 65 and over | 1.9 | 3.2 | * | * | 19.8 | 13.9 | 7.4 | 6.2 |
| Couple with r.p. (a) under 65 | 3.3 | * | * | * | 15.0 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| Couple with r.p. (a) 65 and over | 2.7 | 2.7 | * | * | 21.5 | 17.6 | 9.1 | 7.4 |
| Couple with one child | 5.4 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 8.6 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 11.0 | 11.3 |
| Couple with 2 children | 8.6 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 14.0 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 14.0 | 15.8 |
| Couple with 3 or more children | 20.2 | 20.8 | * | * | 35.5 | 36.4 | 27.7 | 28.0 |
| Single parent | 7.1 | * | * | * | 26.3 | 27.9 | 12.8 | 12.1 |
| Other typologies | 11.6 | 22.2 | 18.0 | 14.1 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 19.2 | 23.4 |
| Households by presence of minor children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 minor child | 6.8 | 7.1 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 13.1 | 12.2 |
| 2 minor children | 11.7 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 17.9 | 29.0 | 28.3 | 18.5 | 20.2 |
| 3 or more minor children | 25.3 | 27.8 | * | * | 42.9 | 43.7 | 31.2 | 34.7 |
| at least 1 minor child | 10.1 | 11.4 | 12.8 | 14.0 | 26.7 | 26.1 | 16.7 | 17.2 |
| Households by presence of elderly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 elderly | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 21.5 | 16.9 | 9.0 | 8.1 |
| 2 elderly or more | 4.4 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 22.7 | 21.5 | 10.6 | 9.2 |
| at least 1 elderly | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 21.9 | 18.4 | 9.6 | 8.5 |

(a) r.p.=reference person;
*The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size

TABLE 14. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY REFERENCE PERSON'S AGE CLASS AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015 percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| Age class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1 8 - 3 4}$ years | 8.4 | 8.3 | 14.7 | $\star$ | 24.8 | 23.3 | 14.3 | 12.8 |
| $35-44$ years | 7.7 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 12.5 | 22.4 | 22.4 | 12.4 | 13.5 |
| $45-54$ years | 4.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 20.7 | 23.1 | 10.2 | 11.9 |
| $55-64$ years | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 8.0 | 9.0 |
| 65 years and over | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 21.5 | 18.2 | 9.3 | 8.0 |

* The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size

TABLE 15. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY REFERENCE PERSON'S HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED AND PROFESSIONAL CONDITION. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Educational level attained |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary school certificate, no educational degree | 5.9 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 30.0 | 28.6 | 15.4 | 15.9 |
| Lower secondary school certificate | 7.3 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 24.8 | 25.5 | 13.2 | 13.8 |
| Upper secondary school certificate and higher | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Professional condition (a) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMPLOYED | 4.9 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 9.2 | 10.0 |
| -EMPLOYEE | 5.2 | 6.7 | * | 8.8 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 9.6 | 10.9 |
| --Executive, Middle Management And White Collar | * | 1.7 | * | * | 10.6 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 |
| -- Worker | 9.5 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 27.2 | 29.2 | 15.5 | 18.1 |
| - SELF-EMPLOYED | 3.9 | 4.4 | * | * | 16.9 | 14.7 | 8.1 | 7.6 |
| -- Entrepreneur and freelance | * | * | * | * | * | 6.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| -- Other self-employed | * | 5.3 | * | * | 20.5 | 17.5 | 9.9 | 9.2 |
| NOT EMPLOYED | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 23.3 | 22.0 | 11.5 | 10.8 |
| - Seeking for job | 22.1 | 20.8 | * | * | 29.5 | 38.2 | 23.9 | 29.0 |
| - Retired | 3.2 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 21.9 | 18.3 | 9.2 | 7.7 |
| - Other condition (different from retired) | 7.5 | 8.5 | * | * | 24.6 | 25.8 | 15.2 | 15.6 |

* The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size
(a) Employed and seeking for job are defined according to the ILO international standard.

TABLE 16. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY MUNICIPALITY DEMOGRAPHIC SIZE AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Municipality demographic size |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan area - centre | 7.6 | 7.4 | * | 4.8 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 6.9 | 8.2 |
| Metropolitan area suburbs and municipalities with 50,001 inhab. and over | 3.5 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 9.6 | 10.2 |
| Other municipalities until 50,000 inhab. (different from metropolitan area suburbs) | 4.9 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 11.7 | 11.2 |

* The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size

TABLE 17. RELATIVE POVERTY INCIDENCE (FOR HOUSEHOLDS) BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' CITIZENSHIP AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. Years 2014-2015, percentage values

|  | North |  | Centre |  | South and Islands |  | Italy |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ |
| Household members' citizenship |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All national members | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 8.9 | 8.6 |
| National and non-national members | $*$ | 17.9 | $*$ | $*$ | 37.8 | 40.3 | 19.1 | 23.4 |
| All non-national members | 25.3 | 29.2 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 46.7 | 44.9 | 28.6 | 30.8 |
| $*$ The value is statistically |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]GRAPH 3. POOR AND NON-POOR HOUSEHOLDS BY DIFFERENT POVERTY LINES. Year 2015, percentage composition


## For more details please refer to the Italian version

[^3]
## Methodological Note

This Report disseminates estimates based on the renewed Household Budget Survey, that is designed to measure and analyze expenditure behaviors of households residing in Italy according to their main social, economic and territorial characteristics (for further details please see http://www.istat.it/en/archive/188856, Household consumption expenditure).
The estimate of the absolute poverty defines as poor a household with a consumption expenditure lower or equal to the monetary value of a basket of goods and services considered as essential to avoid severe forms of social exclusion.
Essential requirements are identified in adequate nutrition, availability of a dwelling and minimum necessary to dress, communicate, learn, move, recreate and be in good health.

The monetary value of the basket of absolute poverty varies according to household member socio-demographic characteristics (number; age), geographical area of residence and municipality demographic size, so that there are many absolute poverty thresholds, not a single one.

The values of monthly absolute poverty thresholds, for selected household typologies (detailed by number and age of components), by geographical area and municipality type, can be calculated at: http://www.istat.it/it/prodotti/contenuti-interattivi/calcolatori/soglia-di-poverta.
Last, the monetary value of the basket is reviewed every year in the light of trend in prices and compared to the levels of spending on household consumption.
The estimate of the relative poverty is based on a poverty line (International Standard of Poverty Line - ISPL) defining as poor a household of two components with a consumption expenditure level lower or equal to the mean per-capita consumption expenditure.

To define the relative poverty line for different household sizes an equivalence scale is used (Carbonaro equivalence scale) to take into account different needs and economies/diseconomies of scale that can be achieved in bigger/smaller households.

For Italy, the Carbonaro equivalence scale is used, that assigns a unitary weight to a two-member household.

CARBONARO EQUIVALENCE SCALE

| Household size | Equivalence scale <br> coefficients |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0.60 |
| 2 | 1.00 |
| 3 | 1.33 |
| 4 | 1.63 |
| 5 | 1.9 |
| 6 | 2.15 |
| 7 or more | 2.40 |

For both poverty measures (absolute and relative), the assumption is that household resources are equally shared among all the household members, so that individuals in a poor family are all equally poor.

To summarize information on different poverty aspects (spread, gravity) two indices are calculated.
The first is the proportion of poors (incidence), that is the ratio between the number of households (individuals) in poverty and the number of resident households (individuals).
The second is the mean poverty gap (intensity), measuring 'how poors are the poors', that is, in percentage terms, the difference between the mean consumption expenditures of poor households and the monetary value of the basket of absolute poverty/the poverty line.


[^0]:    (a) r. p. =reference person.

[^1]:    * The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size

[^2]:    * The value is statistically unreliable given the small sample size

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